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ESTABLISHED 1857



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[a30-3]

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[a1351]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 37½ lbs. net
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [a798]

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong 16th June, 1911 [545]

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92a1

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	Length on Keel-Blocks	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

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ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [a761]

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LATEST FASHIONS OF

CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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[a144] Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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"BOB" and "BLACK and WHITE."

ALSO CRICKET BATS AND BALLS.

Practice and Match.

Delivery of BATS Chosen Now can be held over till Season Commences.

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SILVER PLATED SET ... \$12.50

CONSISTING OF RAZOR, SAFETY GUARD STROPPING ATTACHMENT AND 6 DOUBLE-EDGED BLADES.

HOLDALL SET ... \$21.00

AS ABOVE WITH SHAVING BRUSH AND SOAP.

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IN LEATHER CASE TO ROLL UP. VERY COMPACT.

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DERRINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation.

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SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6. \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [608]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [609]

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[a31]

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MANAGER,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a367]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT," Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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MANAGER—MR. H. HAYES.

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MACAO

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REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER
Proprietor.

[a775]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [476]

INTIMATION



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In Quality and Price, they are unequalled.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be in order. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS (Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter: P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12).

BIRTH.

On August 20th, at Shanghai, the wife of F. L. MANN, of a son.

DEATHS.

On August 19th, at Moanshan, HANS, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. VAN LAKE, of Shanghai.

On August 20th, at Shanghai, HUGH NETHERCOTT, of the Kiangnan Chemical Works.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1911.

Two days ago an article appeared in our columns describing the noticeable advance in many directions that has taken place in Canton within the past few years. The new modern buildings, the growing use of innumerable Western products, the service of steamships, the opening of railways, the cheapening of literature, the popularity of newspapers, these and other things are the outward manifestations of a change which is passing over the land. The appreciation of Western civilisation, with its conveniences, comforts, and education, has in a way ceased to be noteworthy in such places as Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai; and each year sees the Chinese in these centres making departures from custom and tradition and accepting innovations which widen the breach between the present generation and the centuries which held the people in bondage. Not long ago the initiation of a bazaar in the Colony conducted by Chinese ladies gave the idea to Canton and other places, thus giving an impetus to the movement for allowing greater freedom to women in

China. Then we have seen the queue-cutting movement develop from small beginnings outside the Empire until it has gained numerous adherents within the Empire. And so on. Progress is everywhere manifest. The old order is changing, slowly changing, giving place to the new, and it needs no prophetic sense to realise that the present decade will show an even greater improvement than its predecessor. The educational factors contributing to this result have been the influence of the foreigners themselves, the establishment of schools imparting Western knowledge and the publication of newspapers. So far the Stage, which is one of the most enlightening agencies in other countries, has done comparatively little to assist in the dissemination of the new ideas making for the regeneration of China. The Stage, perhaps more than any other Chinese institution, has up till now shown itself unsympathetic to Western influences, because these have never been brought to bear so directly upon the amusements of the people as upon their work. But in such centres as Hongkong and Shanghai changes have been made, and though they appear small their importance cannot be gainsaid, for undoubtedly they represent the little heaven that will eventually leave the whole. It may be said of the Stage in China that it exhibits at present the degree of progress that had been reached in England in the Elizabethan period. It has no scenic effects, and the presentation of the drama is crude and even at the best not very artistic. This does not apply to the work of the actors, which is, on the whole, of a very high order. No SHAKESPEARE has yet arisen in China, and the Stage has been content to follow the conventional plot. Now the influence of the West has made itself felt on this institution, and Hongkong may claim some credit for the improvement. Chinese plays are being produced here, with appropriate scenic settings, and based on the Western model. This does not seem much in itself, but it is suggestive of great potentialities. With the theatre modernised and improved and exercising the powerful moral and educational influence that it does in other lands, reaching the masses in a way not always open to the teacher, it will be realised that a new force has arisen to join with the Press in moulding public opinion and making possible the great changes that must take place before China can hope to rank with the other nations. In the theatrical reform under notice, it is remarkable that the innovation has come from without. It has been brought about by a body of amateurs. That in itself is significant. That Chinese, who generally hold the stage in very low estimation, should seek recreation in amateur theatricals represents a very striking advance in thought, and it is still more remarkable that they should be able to exercise the great influence that they undoubtedly do on local Chinese life and society. Not only do these amateurs, who are mostly drawn from the "boy" class and from clerks, perform plays in approved Western style, but some of their number write the plays which are performed. As current events are cleverly utilised, and the dramatic element is skilfully developed, the plays attract large and enthusiastic audiences, so that if the example of these budding Theatians be followed, as is not unlikely, it will be admitted that they have started a movement which may have far-reaching consequences. Greater interest in the topics of the day will be stimulated, and much good should result. Of course if the Westernised stage leads simply to the preaching of revolutionary doctrines, if the legitimate drama be prostituted, its benefit will be rather doubtful. There is no little danger of this at the present time, and it will be necessary for the powers that be to guard against this abuse of the dramatic Stage, and just as the Press is settling down to good work after its youthful indiscretions so may the Stage be expected to reach a condition when it will exercise a powerful and beneficent moral influence on the mass of the people.

The Chinese Department of Finance has decided to create a new source of revenue in the shape of revenue-stamp-duty, to take effect from the beginning of the next Chinese year: the Peking and Tientsin Times reports.

It is understood, says the Singapore Free Press, that an application has been made for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. A. A. Gunn in connection with his defalcation in regard to sums of money from various rubber companies for which he acted as secretary.

The passengers for Home by the Nore included Miss M. G. Allan, who has been a Sister at the Government Civil Hospital for the last eighteen months. During her short residence in the Colony Miss Allan's health has broken down and she has been invalided home, much to the regret of many friends.

The Chinese Government has honoured thirteen officials of the Government General of Chosen in recognition of services rendered by them with regard to the question of Chinese settlements in Chosen last year.

The Report of the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club for 1911 states that in the League Competition the Club played thirteen matches in all, winning four and losing nine. Mr. J. G. McEwen had the best batting average, and is the winner of Mr. H. T. Jackson's prize. Mr. R. E. O. Bird had the best bowling average, and is the winner of the prize presented by the Committee. The financial statement shows a balance in hand of \$140.

In commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the formation of the German Company S.V.C., the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* publishes the first instalment, which occupies nearly eight pages, of the history of the Company since its organisation. An excellent portrait of Prince Henry of Prussia, the chief of the Company, and after whom the Company is named, is given on the front page, and there are excellent half-tone reproductions from photographs of the Company, in review order, in 1893, the Company in a sham fight in 1896, parades in 1897 and 1898, the latter picture including Prince Henry reviewing the company, and 1901. These pictures are extremely interesting, as showing the changes of uniform which have been effected.

Many theatre-goers will remember little Daphne Pollard of the Lilliputian Company, who for many years added annually to the gaiety of life in the foreign cities of the East. Her parents are settled in Seattle, and the little Daphne of our recollections has grown into a young lady of marriageable age. She has always received a great deal of attention in the newspapers, and is getting it still. Not long ago she was the elected "Queen of the Seattle Carnival," and we may let the American newspaper reporter tell the rest in his own way. "Daphne was a gracious queen. The newspaper men of Seattle were among her most loyal courtiers. Ellington Strother Busch, an assistant editor on one of the newspapers, had met the little queen before, and was therefore on more intimate terms with her majesty than his brother scribes. Busch watched the prima minister and all the other courtiers with a jealous eye. Daphne was popular. He realized that, and decided that it was a case of now or never for him. Daphne liked Busch. In fact, she agreed to become Mrs. Busch. There was parental objection. Daphne is about 20 years of age, but still a child in the eyes of her parents. They didn't want her to get married. Last Thursday Daphne was going to a picnic. Her parents were eating their dinner at the family home, when Busch, with rubber heels and a disguise, clambered over the front porch of the Pollard home and gathered together the articles of wearing apparel that Daphne would need on a honeymoon trip. He packed the articles—he says neatly, but she says in a hunch—in a couple of suit cases and clambered back down the street. A big six-cylinder chug-chug car was waiting, and Daphne was intercepted on her way to the picnic. Instead of going to that picnic she was whisked away to the minister's house. Busch's newspaper friends had in the meantime procured the licence. The next day the two young people left on the steamer for San Francisco.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

To-night's performance at Fillis' Circus, which is situated in the Victoria Skating Rink, is a benefit performance to Madame Fillis. It is announced that the performance will be under the patronage and in the presence of General C. A. Anderson, C.B. and Lt. Col. Hamilton and Staff, and also that the Band of the 1st K.O.Y.L.I., by kind permission of Lt. Col. Hamilton and Officers, will render popular selections during the performance. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will take place at 4 o'clock.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Reports are said to have been received by the Canton officials in Peking to the effect that a certain Englishman in Hongkong has been buying shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company at a high price, with the result that the holders have been very eager to part with their scrip. "Since this affair," the reports say, "has reached the ears of the Chinese Government, the latter has decided to take steps to control the sale of the shares, and the holders will be asked to give instructions to the officials in Canton as to what methods to adopt with regard to it. The Cantonese in Peking are also weighing this matter seriously to see if they should not present a joint memorial to the Emperor.

SIBERIAN MAIDS.

The following announcements have been made in the Shanghai papers:—Mr. W. J. Solly, H. M. Postmaster, informs us that the Japanese Post Office has received a telegram from Changchun to the effect that, owing to the interruption of railway service between Tairen and Changchun, the mails dispatched from Shanghai per ste. *Sakiko Maru* on the 10th instant have been delayed; and that the mails from Europe which arrived at Changchun on the 14th instant have also been delayed.

The local agents (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) of the South Manchurian Railway Co. inform us that they have just received the following telegram from Tairen:—We do not operate express till 25th. Through passengers taking 6 p.m. train on the day of their arrival at Tairen can catch Russian train at 9 p.m. on next day at Changchun.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

UNREST STILL MANIFEST.

LONDON, August 24th.

The railwaymen have forwarded a strong protest to Mr. Asquith against the appointment of Sir Charles Beale as a member of the Commission, because he is the solicitor for the Midland Railway, and they consider this has a serious tendency to prejudice the impartiality of the tribunal.

The lightermen have also gone on strike at Gloucester.

Considerable comment is made regarding the attacks on Jews in Wales. The rioters allege that the culmination of long-standing grievances against Jews, who are owners of much property and monopolised certain trades, is that they raised the prices and would only let houses to tenants buying furniture at Jewish shops. They were merciless in evictions. The newspapers of all shades of opinion hope that there will be no repetition of the outbreak.

The strike of "short sea" dockers at London has been settled.

LATER.

The Railway Commission had a formal meeting to arrange procedure and adjourned till Monday.

ANOTHER NATIONAL STOPPAGE THREATENED.

LATER.

Fresh trouble has arisen, a general strike of carmen being threatened.

A deputation of the Liverpool Strike Committee has come to London to confer with the leaders of the railway men and the National Transport Workers Federation with the object of inaugurating a national stoppage unless the striking tramwaymen at Liverpool are reinstated. It was resolved to telegraph the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Board of Trade and the Premier asking whether the tramwaymen would be reinstated by noon to-day. It is hoped that Mr. Asquith of the Board of Trade, who has gone to Liverpool, will settle the trouble.

The Radical papers denounce the obstinacy of the Tory corporation in not reinstating the tramwaymen.

Scenes similar to the last rioting took place last night at Bargod on the borders of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, both English and Jewish shops being looted and wrecked. The military were despatched to the localities, and the district is quiet, though Tredegar and Rhymney are still guarded by troops owing to the menacing attitude of the mob.

PARTY LOYALTY IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 24th.

Replying to a correspondent who pointed out that numerous members of Unionist Associations were resigning owing to dissatisfaction over the Veto Bill affair, Mr. Austen Chamberlain urged loyalty to the party and to work with a view to extending and popularising its organisations.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, August 16th.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Ottawa states that the progress of the campaign up till now shows no cause to reconsider the previous predictions that the Laurier Government will be returned by a majority.

STRIKES IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, August 24th.

Lisbon telegrams state that the cork workers there have struck. They burned two factories and hindered attempts to save the buildings. Cavalry and infantry have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

THE DROUGHT IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 24th.

A Simla message states that the manœuvres prior to the Durbar have been cancelled owing to the scarcity of fodder due to the drought. Only three divisions will proceed to Delhi for ceremonial purposes. Good rain continues in the United Provinces.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR INSURANCE.

LONDON, August 24th.

War insurance business at Lloyd's has increased. Yesterday's rates stiffened, and numerous cases of cargo about to be shipped towards Europe were insured at 2/6 per cent.

A NEW TITLE.

LONDON, August 24th.

The King has approved the granting of the title of Highness to the Raja Muda, the eldest son of the Raja of Sarawak, with precedence after the heirs to Indian princes.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, August 24th.

A Melbourne message to the *Standard* states that Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, who with Mr. Bachelier, the Minister for External Affairs, has returned from a visit to Japan, declared that he saw no evidence of the supposed hostility in Japan towards Australia.

TEST CRICKET.

LONDON, August 24th.

Jessop has declined to proceed to Australia with the English Cricket Team.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CORONATION FUND SURPLUS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am glad to see that the Coronation Committee have decided to call a meeting of subscribers to decide what shall be done with the surplus.

At the risk of seeming ungrateful to the public-spirited individuals who gave so much of their time and energy in arranging celebrations which were so completely successful, I venture to dissent from the proposal to put away the surplus to form a reserve fund for the entertainment of problematical princes who may never visit us.

Most of the subscriptions were, I think, paid for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the Coronation of H. M. King George by (1) Public Rejoicings and (2) the erection of a permanent memorial of some sort with an ultimate trust (to use a legal phrase) in favour of Charity. The entertainment of subsequent distinguished visitors was not one of the objects of the subscribers.

We have rejoiced to our hearts' content, and we have failed to agree upon any suitable public memorial commensurate with the funds to be disposed of.

The Charitable purpose remains. When our Royal Family and Charity are coupled our thoughts naturally turn to Hospitals in the first place, but Hongkong is already liberally supplied with Hospitals, Naval, Military and Civil, Private and Charitable.

For indigent Europeans there is always room at the Matilda Hospital, which rejoices in a superabundance of cash out of which a Cottage Hospital at Kowloon might be erected, and our Chinese fellow-colonists have shown great liberality in providing for Chinese patients.

As (unfortunately, but necessarily) the racial question has been introduced into the discussion, it is necessary to devise some means which will satisfy the different elements of our cosmopolitan community.

The natural dividing line is between Chinese and non-Chinese—the former contributed about two-fifths, the latter about three-fifths of the fund.

Let two-fifths of the surplus be entrusted to the Chinese Members of the Committee for distribution amongst such Chinese Charitable institutions as they may select and the Chairman approve—preferably Chinese Hospitals.

For the remaining three-fifths I cannot imagine any project more likely to please the non-Chinese cosmopolitan subscribers than the endowment of the deserving institutions for the most cosmopolitan section of the community, the British and Foreign Seamen who frequent this great port, and form the human basis upon which our safety and prosperity depend.

Can anyone suggest any disposition of the surplus more pleasing to our Sailor King, Admiral George, and to Mr. Midshipman Edward, Prince of Wales, who always have the interests of the blue-jackets and merchant seamen nearest to their hearts?

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute are perpetually welcoming seamen of all nations, whether naval or of the mercantile marine. Both these institutions are in debt: \$4,500 to the first would wipe off its debt, and the remaining \$11,000 to the second would go a long way towards relieving it from pressing liabilities.

Let us use the surplus in welcoming the undistinguished and humble visitors of the present, and let the future welcome the Royalties of the future who may come this way.—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, August 24th.

A Paris message states that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and the French Government are preparing a programme of negotiations with Germany, the gist of which will be communicated to Sir Edward Grey.

The French Press has now a calmed tone. The newspapers are unanimously of opinion that the situation cannot be regarded as grave.

It is reported that France is prepared to make further concessions provided she is assured of Germany's recognition of her position and rights in Morocco as absolute.

THE MISSING PICTURE.

LONDON, August 24th.

Already private rewards of £2,000 are being offered for the recovery of the picture Vinci's "La Joconde" which has been stolen from the Louvre at Paris.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, August 24th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE H. H. HONOUR. SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ISSUE ON A CONTRACT.

In the action between Wilhelm Schmitt, plaintiff, and Hauser, Elberius & Co., defendants, the issue in the case with regard to the contract between the parties was again brought before his Lordship the Chief Justice without a jury. The order was in the following terms:—"Whereas the plaintiff affirms and the defendants deny that 475.67 plants of human hair, which it is admitted that the plaintiff worked for the defendants, is raw material within the meaning of a contract made between the parties on June 15th, 1910, it is ordered that the question be tried by a judge without a jury."

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Loeber & Deacon), represented the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster asked permission to refer to the suggestion made by his Lordship on the previous day with regard to a compromise. He thought that he and Mr. Potter should see his Lordship in Chambers for a few minutes.

Mr. Potter—I don't see why my friend should suggest that in open Court after he has made his suggestion to me. I should have thought that my learned friend or myself would have merely informed your Lordship that unfortunately the parties could not agree.

His Lordship—That is unfortunate.

Mr. Potter—Yes, unfortunately for somebody, and my friend's suggestion was improper.

Mr. Alabaster—My friend said my suggestion was improper. I understood from what fell from your Lordship yesterday that you should like to see this matter settled. I occurred to me that possibly my friend and I should each be the shy of the other with regard to mentioning a figure, but if we saw your Lordship in Chambers and you mentioned the first figure we might know how we stood.

Mr. Potter—As my friend has mentioned so much, I might go a little further and say that the suggestion they made was that we should pay \$3,000 and costs, which we refuse to do. We believe we are in the right, and are quite willing to convince your Lordship of it, and we could not think for a moment of acceding to the preposterous demand of the plaintiff.

Mr. Alabaster—As I understood your Lordship's suggestion, it was that they should pay us something less than we demanded. They declined to make any offer, and learned Counsel on the other side, I think, treated me with a certain amount of discourtesy, and acted rather in the way that one would imagine a pawnbroker would try to pawn a pair of trousers.

His Lordship—I cannot go into that.

Mr. Alabaster—They asked me to name a figure. I named it, and they pool-pooled it.

Mr. Potter—I am now wondering which is the pawnbroker!

His Lordship—I thought that each party would make a proposal to the other.

Mr. Potter—There could be no misconception as to what your Lordship said and meant, and there never was. Your Lordship thought it desirable in everyone's interests that an agreement should be come to, but unfortunately the parties were not able to come to an agreement.

His Lordship—I gather that no suggestion was made by either side?

Mr. Potter—There was a suggestion on our side. We offered \$500 in settlement, but always maintained that we were in the right.

Mr. Alabaster—So were we.

Mr. Potter—It was clearly understood by my friend and myself that any suggestions made did not prejudice either of us.

Mr. Alabaster—Yes, it would not interfere with the course of the action, but if your Lordship saw my friend and myself in Chambers you might suggest a base of settlement. We might arrive at a settlement with the assistance of your Lordship.

Mr. Potter—There is a difficulty in this way of such a thing as that.

His Lordship—I know.

Mr. Alabaster—Then we must go on for the full amount.

Mr. Potter—Of course. I don't mind, but I am sorry.

Another witness was called, but it was eventually agreed between the parties that they should go into Chambers. There, after argument, it was agreed that the defendants should pay the plaintiff \$1,500 compensation, and that each party should pay his own costs.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DRAKE, LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. HARNES (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. G. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGU EDE.

Hon. Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 54 and 55, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 14), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the Administrative Report of the Colony for the year 1910.

QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked the following question standing in his name:

Will the Government explain why the work on the Tsim Sha Tsui Market is proceeding so slowly? When will the market be ready for use?

The Colonial Secretary replied that the question put by the hon. member was received too late to allow of the Government presenting a full statement at the last meeting of Council. The funds for the Kowloon Market were provided in 1908, and the Government regards the delay which has occurred as very unsatisfactory. Questions regarding the responsibility of the contractor have been the subject of local arbitration, while the delay in complying with orders by the Crown Agents has been the subject of reference to the Secretary of State. In these circumstances His Excellency the Governor considers that the appointment of the responsibility both for the delay and the extra cost which has been incurred can best be decided by referring the matter to a Special Committee of this Council for their investigation. It is anticipated that the market will be completed in three weeks' time.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Would the hon. member prefer that the paper should be referred to a sub-committee, or to the Public Works Committee?

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—To the Public Works Committee.

OPPIUM AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1911.

The Colonial Secretary—I move the suspension of the Standing Orders so that the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909," be read a first, second and third time.

The Attorney-General seconded.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I oppose the suspension of the Standing Orders for this purpose. Of late it has been almost a practice in this Council to move the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to push a measure through. No doubt there have been cases where urgency has been made out, but the Standing Orders were made deliberately by the Council in order to regulate the proceedings and to ensure that no mistake would be made. We are here to exercise our duties as representatives of the public and to see that each Ordinance which has been passed should go through the regular channel whenever possible. Also to learn the reasons for the proposed amendment and if possible investigate them. If in this case the Standing Orders are suspended the Bill will be passed through in one sitting. The unofficial members are expected to peruse the Bill and to direct it and to be able to take an intelligent part in the discussion on it, but we got it just before lunch. The Government before proposing this Bill must have had some considerable time to consider it. I do not know how long, but I presume they must have had something like a month or six weeks. Now here we are asked to consider it in so many minutes, and I say that this is a thing which can hardly be expected of unofficial members. I submit that it is hardly a dignified position in which to place the unofficial members, and unless there is a threatened loss of revenue or some matter of very great urgency I protest against this course. There may be some urgency, but I have not heard of it. We have not been taken into the confidence of the Government. Therefore I hope that the Government will not place us in a position to simply echo their sentiments,

and to give a decision upon a Bill of this nature without having considered it. I protest against the suspension of the Standing Orders.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Your Excellency, I had no idea that this Bill was coming before the Council until a few minutes ago, when I saw it on the table, and I had no idea that the senior unofficial member was going to speak on the subject, but as he has done so I have the greatest possible pleasure in endorsing what he has said. The draft is dated yesterday, and so far as I am aware the Bill was not circulated to members of the Council, in fact it has been so recently published that it does not appear in the agenda circulated to members, and for the first time I see the attached paper containing the first reading of the Bill. The Colonial Secretary has asked that this Bill should be allowed to pass through its third reading this afternoon. I happen to know something about it, as your Excellency is perfectly well aware. Information has come to me which I have taken up outside the Council, but that has nothing to do with the Council at the moment. I am now merely speaking as an unofficial member, and entirely endorse the remarks made by the senior unofficial member with regard to rushing this Bill through all its readings in one day. It is a measure which only ought to be brought forward in a very extreme case of emergency, and then there should be a very strong statement made to the Government to justify the procedure. I thoroughly appreciate the reasons for the Bill, and entirely endorse the meaning of the Bill. It is a question which I discussed with your Excellency in the presence of the Colonial Secretary a few weeks ago, and I do not see any reason if the Government propose to bring in this Bill why we should not have longer notice. It must have been a few weeks since I saw your Excellency, and I think the course of putting the Bill through its third reading in one day should only be taken as a matter of the utmost emergency. There is no emergency in this case, and I do not think a Bill of this nature should be rushed through like this. Therefore, I agree with the senior unofficial member, and shall certainly vote with him on principle.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Sir, I agree with what has fallen from the hon. senior unofficial member and the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. I think it is most unfortunate that this Bill should have been circulated so late to members of this Council. I only received it at 12.30 this afternoon, and it has not attached to it any information of any intention to pass the Bill through all its stages to-day. To this attached Bill is a statement that the Attorney-General will move the first reading, and when one gets an intimation like that he naturally supposes that the intention of the Government is only to pass the first reading, and that one will have an opportunity of studying the Bill referred to between this Council meeting and the next to be hereafter held. I think it is an extraordinary thing that this notice should have been sent out to hon. members that the first reading would be taken to-day without the smallest notice of any intention on the part of the Government to proceed further. For these reasons I associate myself with the protest raised by the hon. senior unofficial member and the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, the reason that this Bill has been brought forward in this very urgent, and as has been said by my hon. and learned friend on the left, perhaps unprecedented, way is best explained by my recalling the circumstances which led to its adoption. I was consulted by the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the subject matter of this Bill. He informed me that he had been approached by leading opium merchants in the Colony who were very much afraid that their legitimate business would be interfered with by the importation of unrefined opium into the Colony, which would only be imported for the purpose of smuggling into China. At the same time, I received despatches and telegrams from His Majesty's Minister at Peking asking me if I could assist in the same direction. I suggested to the hon. member that the only course which suggested itself to me was that the importation of unrefined opium into Hongkong should be entirely prohibited except under conditions which are allowed for in this Bill, under a through bill of lading, or for the use of the Opium Farmer here. He concurred with me in that, and as I understand, consulted the opium merchants here, the same afternoon. Therefore, I sent a telegram to the Secretary of State and Sir John Jordan saying that this course was proposed and asking whether it would meet their wishes. I regret that I have not the papers before me at this moment, but to the telegram to which I expected to get a reply within 24 or 48 hours I did not get a reply for about a fortnight, and it is only about three days since the reply reached me. I had suggested that the Bill should take effect from the 1st September, which appeared to me to give sufficient time for any opium in transit to arrive in the Colony so that no hardship could be inflicted. The Secretary of State's telegram endorsed entirely the proposal. The Bill was prepared and printed as soon as we could possibly do it, and as I thought the matter was entirely non-contentious I thought the Council would perhaps consent to pass it through all its stages. I must confess that in this matter I was also guided by the fact that we had sat for an unprecedented long time this year, and that perhaps we could adjourn some day after this meeting. If, however, the Council prefer that we should have a second meeting to pass this Bill, I can only say it will be done to carry out the wishes of unofficial members. It was with considerable reluctance that I agreed to ask the Council to push the Bill through at one sitting, because it is a course to which I am personally

just as strongly opposed as either of the three members who have spoken. The reason I consented to it was because I supposed the Bill to be entirely non-contentious, and because the Secretary of State asked that it should come into operation by the 1st September, and again because I hoped it would enable us to adjourn for a time the sittings of the Council. The hon. member therefore will see that the Bill has not been as he supposed six weeks or a month in preparation. It has been in preparation only three days, and that is since I got the telegram from the Secretary of State. There is no desire on the part of the Government not to take this Council into its confidence. It is not a matter which is in any way secret or in any way not entirely open to the public. In fact I will go further, and considering how frequently the senior unofficial member of this Council

has publicly advocated that this Colony should do what it could to assist the suppression of opium in China, I imagined that the sooner smuggling can be stopped the better it would be pleased. The Colonial Secretary has just reminded me of a point which slipped my memory at the moment, that is, that the opium sales take place at Calcutta on the 1st September, and if this Bill is brought forward publicly and then deferred I am afraid it will be the cause of large gambling in opium. In view of the strong protest made by unofficial members, I will ask the Colonial Secretary to alter the motion and propose to the Council the suspension of the Standing Orders in order that we may read the Bill a first and second time. Then, by the light of what I have just said and perhaps having seen the Bill before them, we will put a second motion as to whether we shall go through with it to-day or not.

The Colonial Secretary—I ask permission to amend my motion and to move that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable the Bill to pass its first and second readings.

The Attorney-General seconded.

This was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—I move the first reading of the Bill. The objects and reasons are as follows:—

"Since the new agreement regarding the importation of opium into China limits the importation to chests bearing a certificate that they have been sold in India for the China market, there is no longer any legitimate market for unrefined opium exported from Hongkong. The opium dealers fear lest imports of unrefined opium should be made into this Colony with a view to smuggling into China thereby interfering with the legitimate and much restricted trade in certified chests. This Ordinance has, therefore, been introduced to meet the new circumstances. Opium required by the Opium Farmer can be imported under permit, and opium in transit under a through bill of lading is not interfered with." The two reasons for introducing this Bill were (1) to assist China in dealing with the opium question by closing our ports to a huge smuggling traffic in opium which had no legitimate market in China and no legitimate presence here. The other was to assist British merchants who are holding large stocks, and whose market will be ruined if the smuggling of unrefined opium is allowed to continue without check.

The Attorney-General seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

The Attorney-General seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—The circumstances under which this Bill was brought forward have been clearly explained to the Council, and I now move that the Standing Orders be suspended to enable it to pass through Committee and the third reading.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg to notify your Excellency that I shall oppose the third reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I have already informed the Council that if it is the wish of unofficial members that the Bill shall not be proceeded with the Government has no desire to proceed with it. I will put the motion to the vote and if a majority oppose it the Government will not insist upon carrying it through at this meeting, but will meet again this day week and conclude it.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg to rise to a point of order. I understand in a matter of this sort where a third reading is being pushed through that an adverse vote is sufficient to stop it.

The Colonial Treasurer—You are wrong. Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I understood it was so.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Sir, the unofficial members by fire to one are against the third reading.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The motion has not yet been put. In reply to the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, I see that the rules for the Standing Orders of this Council are that the Standing Orders may be suspended if a motion to that effect is carried by a majority of votes. It is not dependent on the opposition of a single member.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask, in order to clear up a matter in regard to which I am in doubt, whether a notification has been made in the Gazette as provided by clause 2?

The Colonial Treasurer—The suspension of the Standing Orders covers all those matters.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The question before the Council is that the Standing Orders be further suspended in order that this Bill should pass through Committee and pass its third reading. I will ask the Clerk of Councils to take a vote of unofficials also in the first instance, because, as I informed the Council, the Government do not wish to press the matter if a majority of the unofficial members are opposed to it.

On a vote being taken, His Excellency declared the motion lost.

The Colonial Treasurer—Your Excellency, I think the division ought to be continued, otherwise it can hardly be entered on the minutes.

The Colonial Secretary—I am the circumstances I request the leave of the Council to withdraw my motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved, that Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming.

The Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee with minor amendments, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to enable Joseph Horsford Kemp, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to practise as Crown Solicitor in the Court and to provide for the payment of solicitors' costs in cases in which a Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor acts as solicitor."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

After considering the measure in Committee Council resumed.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On resuming.

The Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee with slight amendments, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend and modify the law as to the Interpretation of Terms and as to Common Law as used in Ordinances."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On resuming.

The Attorney-General reported that the Bill had passed through Committee with slight amendments, and moved that it be read a third time.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following reports were passed:—

PRISON EXTENSION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650) in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Prison Extension.

SURVEY WORK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650) in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Resumption of Land in connection with the Laying out of Survey District 1.

UNIVERSITY FOR HANKOW.

It is expected that the University for China to be opened at Hankow under the joint auspices of English and American universities will be ready to receive students in 1913 (says the Central China Post). The sum that it is hoped to raise for the building and endowment of the University is £250,000 sterling.

The organization work has advanced fairly rapidly of late, and an Acting President has been appointed. The choice has fallen on the Rev. W. D. Scott, late President of the Imperial University of Shanghai. He is to leave Peking for London by the Siberian express in order to meet the English committee of the United Universities' Scheme on September 27. He will come through America on his way back.

The scheme for the establishment of this University originated with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but has been taken up by many of the American Universities and committees have been formed in the States. The idea is to give the Chinese an education as high as that provided by the great universities of Western lands—something that will enable them to continue their studies after passing through the Government and mission schools and colleges. The curriculum will include European classics and modern languages, higher mathematics, pure and applied science, medicine and all other subjects taught in the best universities, though the core of the curriculum will be modified to meet the special needs of China.

All the English Universities are associated in the movement, and many universities in the United States and Canada are co-operating. The Rev. Lord William Cecil has been one of the principal movers in the scheme. It is intended that the university shall stand "on a broad Christian basis," although no religious teaching is to be done by it.

SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The following is the Directors' report for presentation to the shareholders of the Siam Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at the sixth ordinary general meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting to you the sixth half-yearly balance sheet of the Company, showing a net profit of Ticals 173,702.60, including the balance of Ticals 2,943.29 from the preceding half-year, which is proposed to utilize Ticals 59,554.31, leaving 5 per cent. per annum on the cost value of the steamers, 10 per cent. per annum on the launches, junks, etc., and the amount of Bad Debts—amounting to Ticals 114,484.49—to be divided as follows in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company:—

5% dividend to the shareholders 100,000.00
Remuneration to the directors per \$40 1,140.52
Carried to the reserve account 10,000.00
To be carried forward to next half-year 3,207.97

Total Ticals 114,348.49

On a vote being taken, His Excellency declared the motion lost.

BUGGINS: A STORY OF A HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

[BY LIEUT.-COLONEL N. NEWHAM-DAVIS.]

Buggins was a racing pony, or rather a pony who was supposed to race. He was a "griffin," and a "griffin" in China applies to ponies well as men. Every year at Hongkong a certain number of the sporting characters of the city collect dollars, and in the north of China a drove of ponies is purchased for the total sum, one pony falling to each subscriber. These are the "griffins" of the year, and special races are set apart for them at the yearly race-meeting in the Happy Valley. Some of these ponies may be "flyers" and may be good enough to win some of the big prizes at the meeting. Others may regard racing as a sinful occupation and set their faces determinedly against it, but as lots are drawn for the ponies by the subscribers when the drove arrives at Hongkong, it is all a matter of chance to whom the good ponies fall. A brother-subscriber and I each wished to be the owner of a "griffin," but neither of us had the wherewithal to spare to become a subscriber. Together we could manage it, and therefore we agreed that the pony should be subscribed for in my name and that it should be called by the brother subscriber's nickname in the regiment, for this reason an unknown pony somewhere up in Manchuria was named Buggins long before he was driven down to the coast and shipped with his fellows for Hongkong.

The drove arrived at the island, and a report came with them that one of the ponies, an ugly one, had done a mile in wonderful time when being tried before purchase. There was much talk of buying him, but my friend and I, who were drawn for the ponies by the subscribers, yellow with white mouse-coloured patches. His hair was so long and so tangled that it looked like rough wool. He had angles wherever angles ought not to be, and one judge of horseflesh declared that a yak had been sent down in place of one of the ponies, but a whisper went round that this was the pony that had done the wonderful mile.

The lots were drawn for the ponies, and the strange creature fell to us. Our heads sank within us, but we hoped that the story of his fleetness might prove true, and we sent Buggins to the livery stable of the island to stand there with scores of other ponies to be groomed and fed and to be brought down to the course in the Happy Valley to do his training gallops.

Buggins' first appearance on the race-course dispelled all ideas that he was the animal of a singular time. Our regimental gentleman jockey, a major with this leg and a large mustache, at our earnest request rode him in his first gallop. On the opposite side of the valley to the grand stand the course rises over a great black rock, and this rise is where many of the races are won and lost. Buggins went at a lumbering gallop till he came to this rise, and then his pace died away to the gentler of canter, though the major's arms and legs were going like a windmill.

Once the ascent and descent completed Buggins again broke into his cart-horse gallop, and so continued to the end of the chapter.

The major said quite unkind things to us about our beast, though I am sure that the ride had reduced his weight beautifully, for he mopped his brow while calling Buggins bad names. All the gentleman jockeys of Hongkong tried in turn to make Buggins gallop up the hill, and all failed. We, however, still believed that if we could find a strong enough jockey Buggins might exhibit the pace he was ordered with in Manchuria. The pony achieved a certain amount of celebrity all the same. The sporting correspondent of one of the papers suggested that we should shave him and sell him to a circus as the animal which refuses to do anything the clown-tells him to do, and one of the members of the Princely House offered the loan of his baby's milk cow if we wanted trying tackle.

The first day of the races found us without a jockey for Buggins, for all the riding men of the island pleaded other engagements; but at the last moment a very strong man from Peking appeared suddenly on the scene clamouring for a mount, but, finding they were all promised, we offered him the ride on Buggins, and he accepted gratefully. During the "Griffin" races on the first day, a great shout and much laughter arose from the stand when Buggins, quite unmindful of the exertions of the strong man, gently cantered up the rise, and then followed the field home, a very determined last. The strong man from Peking apostrophized the pony when he dismounted in the paddock in best Mandarin Chinese. Nobody understood what he said, but we suspected that he was cursing Buggins' ancestors.

Buggins did not run in any other race the meeting.

When the races were over and past, and Buggins had been sold to a market gardener, the man who had bought the drove of "Griffins" in Manchuria came to Hongkong, and we asked him why he had said that the ugly pony had a wonderful turn of speed. He told us that this was not the case, but that the Manchu who sold him the ponies had credited the ugly one with extreme swiftness.

Which proves that even a Manchu in Manchuria can be guilty of terminological inaccuracies.—Printer's Fee.

THE PROPOSED RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Telegrams from China have more than once referred to the reports in the Chinese newspapers that Japan has approached Russia with proposals for a revision of the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1907 so as to turn it into an offensive and defensive alliance. The Foreign Office authorities are reticent and treat the reports with indifference. The *Nichi Nichi* acknowledges that it is difficult to get at the facts, but thinks that present conditions do not warrant any trust being placed in the report. Our contemporary suggests that the Chinese newspapers are giving circulation to the idle rumour in order to awaken the authorities and people to a consciousness of the position in which China now stands. Not only have Russia and Japan special interests in common in Manchuria, but their international relations have grown in the Russo-Japanese Convention. Moreover, all the difficult questions that existed between the two countries after the late war are now in a fair way to immediate solution, tending to bring them still closer together. It is not, therefore, wholly improper to view the report as an attempt on the part of the Chinese newspapers to bring about the awakening of the nation. While it is true that a Russo-Japanese Alliance is advocated by a section of the Japanese, the time is still far off for Russia to reciprocate the desire. The conservative organ, the *Novoe Vremya*, still shows a hostile attitude towards Japan, and advocates an Anglo-Russian alliance. Moreover, a retaliatory war is openly advocated in some military circles in Russia. Thus there exist circumstances in Russia which render it rather difficult to reconcile the diverse views in favour of the proposition. The rumour has no other basis than a newspaper report. There are no negotiations between the two Governments to such an end, nor are there likely to be for a long time to come.—*Japan Mail*.

A KOREAN SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE CHOSEN YUSEN KAISHA.

It is reported from Fusan that the negotiations for the proposed shipping combination, with the Fusan Steamship Company for its nucleus, have made favourable progress, and it has now been decided to form a new corporation to be known as the Chosen Yusen Kaisha, which will have its head office at Fusan. The capital is fixed at 3,000,000 yen, one-fourth of which is to be paid up. The new company will come into existence before the close of this year. A subsidy of 200,000 yen will be paid to the company by the Governor-General's Office, subject to the sanction of the Diet, and the business will be run under the strict supervision of the Governor-General. The combination has for its object the development of shipping traffic on the coast of the peninsula.

The *Tokyo Asahi's* Seoul correspondent wires a somewhat different version of the story of the subsidies granted to the company. He states that the Fusan, Genzan and Mokpo steamship companies expiring by the end of this year, the parties concerned presented to the Governor-General's Office a petition for the continuance of the subsidies. The Governor-General's Office, in response to the petition, notified them that the subsidy would be granted if the three companies became amalgamated into one concern and the business carried on under the supervision of the Government.

It is stated in this context that the Governor-General's Office some time ago had under consideration the unification of the coasting service and the matter was referred to the Department of Communications and the War Office when Mr. Suzuki, Director of the Account Bureau, forwarded it to the capital. As a result of the joint-stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 yen, to which an annual subsidy of 300,000 yen is to be granted. The directors and auditors will be nominated by the Government, thus turning the business into a sort of official enterprise.—*Japan Mail*.

INTIMATIONS

The Food Question

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST:—PROVISIONS, WINES, AND SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

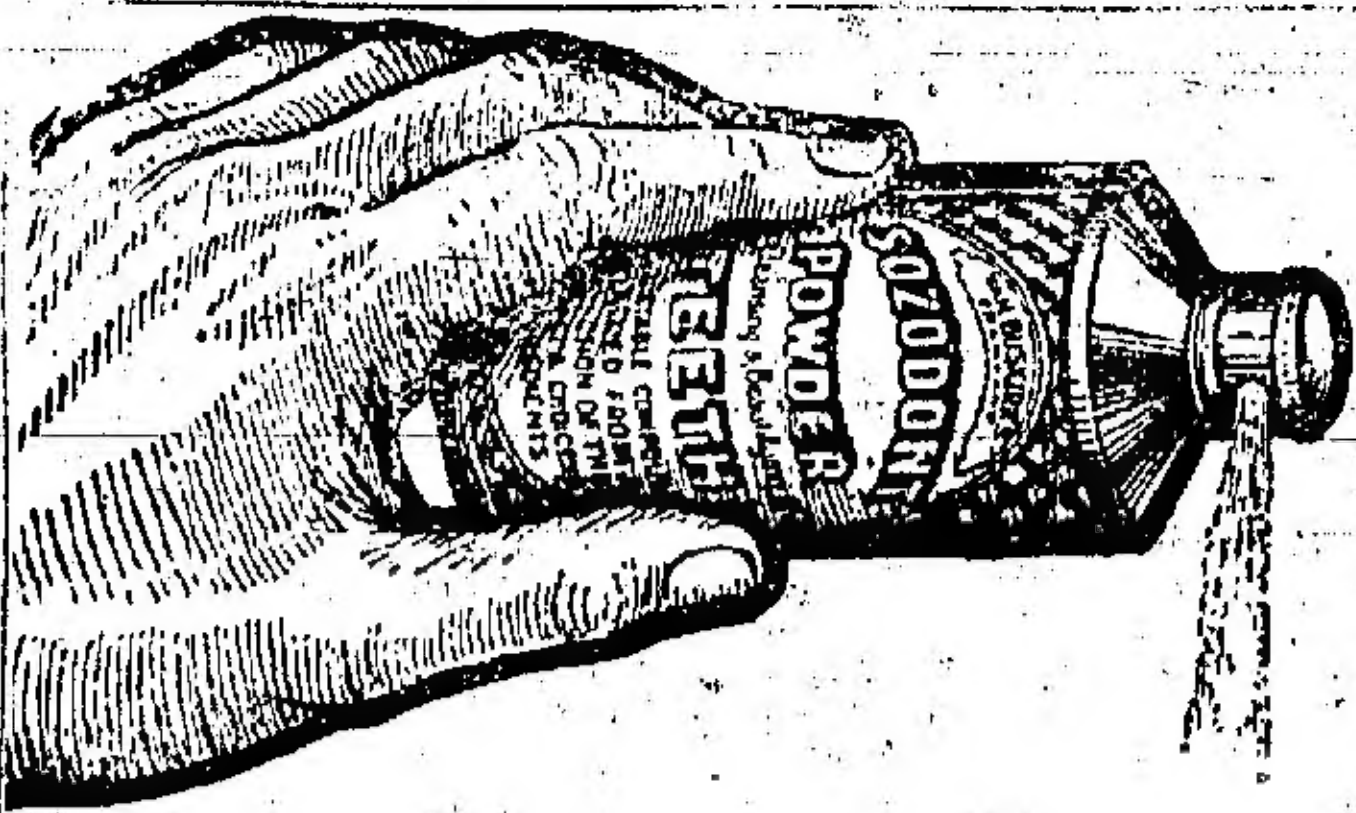
Have Just Received a New Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising:—

SILVER CUPS, PRESENTATION PLATE, TEA SERVICES, PRINCES PLATE, TABLE WARE, CUTLERY, FISH KNIVES and FORKS, DRESSING CASES with SILVER FITTINGS, LEATHER HAND-BAGS, and WALLETTS, RAZORS.



See the idea?

It is good: it is simple. You take as much powder as you want. No more—no less. Far more convenient—more hygienic than the ordinary tin. No

taking off the lid and spilling the powder—no dipping your brush in the tin and wetting and contaminating the whole contents.

And it costs no more than you pay for ordinary tooth powder in an ordinary tin.

And Sozodont is good—how good you cannot know until you have used it.

Sozodont

SHIPPING IN PORT

STRANERS
BENGLOE, British str., 2559, M. W. Guy, 20th Aug.—Singapore 13th August, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1800, L. C. Townsend, 22nd August—Singapore 17th August—David Sassoon & Co.
CHRONOSHO, British str., 1259, V. Liddell, 21st Aug.—Tientsin and Ports 13th Aug.—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHINA, American str., 3186, Emory Rice, 22nd August—San Francisco 26th July, Mails and General—F. M. S. N. Co.
CHINKING, British str., 1229, Kay, 16th Aug.—Mojit 9th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIVUS, Chinese str., 1322, Wm. Jamieson, 19th August—Shanghai 16th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
CHOIRING, German str., 1018, F. Bruhn, 20th August—Bangkok 15th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 846, H. Maruyama, 23rd August—Tientsin, Amoy and Swatow 22nd Aug.—General—Onoda Steam Navigation Co.
DRIFER, Norwegian str., 1102, J. Riar, 17th August—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 16th August—General—Kin Tin Loong.
GERMANIA, German str., 1714, H. Franzen, 7th August—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.
GOLDMOUTH, British str., 4563, J. M. Evans, 22nd August—Singapore 16th August, Petroleum—Order.
GOODWIN, British str., 2329, A. W. Peters, 20th August—Kantata 14th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
HAIRING, British str., 1236, W. C. Passmore, 23rd August—Foonchow and Amoy 22nd Aug.—General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.
HONG WAN I, British str., 2050, Hainsworth 16th August—Singapore 11th August, General—J. R. S. N. Co.
HORSAY, British str., 1359, J. M. Hay, 23rd August—Hongkong 20th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JEREBE, British str., 1334, White, 6th August—Keelung 2nd August, General—Bank Line, Ltd.
LAERTS, British str., 2904, I. Taylor, 21st Aug.—Singapore 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOONG SANG, British str., 1192, G. W. G. Leach, 21st August—Manila 18th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LUERNA, British str., 2072, A. L. French, 23rd August—Port 20th July, Flour and Lumber—P. & A. S. N. Co.
LYKEMOON, German str., 1336, F. v. Pilgrim, 23rd August—Saigon 19th Aug.—General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
MARIE RICHMERS, German str., 2256, A. Rapp, 21st August—Hamburg 18th Aug.—General—Order.
NIPSON, American str., 4015, E. Tarabochia, 22nd August—Kobe 12th Aug.—General—Sander, Winder & Co.
NIPSON MARU, Japanese str., 2331, I. Sone, 23rd August—Mojit 17th August, Coal—Ataka & Co.
PIRANAGO, German str., 1020, Reher, 16th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
QUINCY, British str., 2152, S. W. C. Douglas, 19th August—Cardiff 27th July, Patent Fuel—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
RYGA, Norwegian str., 3807, E. Meyer, 22nd August—Portland 20th July, Flour and Lumber—P. & A. S. N. Co.
SANDER, German str., 998, R. Petersen, 16th August—Bangkok 1st August, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
SATSUMA, British str., 2680, Koir, 3rd Aug.—New York and Singapore 31st July, General—Doddwell & Co.
SAXONIA, German str., 2782, T. Tehr, 12th August—Daly 7th August, General and Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SIAM, British str., 992, Robt. A. Denora, 9th August—Shanghai 14th August—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.
SIBERIA, American str., 5655, A. Zander, 20th August—San Francisco 16th July, Mails and General—P. M. S. N. Co.
SEKOTUS, British str., 1142, E. L. Jones, 21st August—Wakamatsu 16th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1216, R. G. Paramore, 23rd Aug.—Shanghai 19th Aug.—General—C. M. S. N. Co.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1750, Fraser, 16th August—Saigon 12th August, Rice—W. P. S. N. Co.
TILANAP, Dutch str., 2470, Kroes, 18th Aug.—Mantok 11th August, General—Javan-China-Japan Line.
TRIUMPH, German str., 769, W. Langschweiger, 21st August—Haiphong 13th and Hoihow 20th August, General—Jensen & Co.
TEURUSIAN MARU, Japanese str., 2189, Watanabe, 20th August—Mitsui 14th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
YU SHUN, Chinese str., 1079, C. Westerland, 22nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 24th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, since Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911. [1064]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"BUELOW."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th Aug. at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 3rd Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911. [5]

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERING NEED NOT DEPEND THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THE ORIGINS OF POLO

PLAYED BY VARIOUS NATIONS.

Polo is comparatively new game to Englishmen, and probably few who read of its history and origins (writes a *Manchester Guardian* contributor). "It has been played in this country for a little over forty years, and its first adoption by English officers in India took place less than twenty years before that time. Sixty years ago the game was confined to three places, Manipur, the wild hill State between Assam and Burma, was one, and thence it was first adopted by English planters and officers and introduced to Calcutta. At the other end of the Himalayas, in the North of Cashmere, where the Indus in its upper course provides a habitable valley in the midst of a waste of desolate mountains, from Leh to Gilgit and Chitral, the game receives the enthusiastic devotion of the Baltis and the Dards.

also a form of polo exists, though there it is played with a racket, something like that used in lacrosse, and instead of golfposts there is a series with a circular hole, rather over a foot in diameter, through which the ball drops into a bag-net. The Manipuri game is, as might be expected, very similar to that now played here, and the Balti game is not very different. Drawn in his book on Cashmere, mentions several points in which he thinks the Balti game superior to the one we play here. The Manipuri game is like a hockey stick, though with a detachable head. It is from Baltistan that we get the word "polo," which, like the Tibetan "pulu," means ball. It is strange that the game should have fallen into such obscurity, for during the middle ages it was popular over half the Eastern Hemisphere. It was known in Japan as early as the eighth century, at least, and in China in the twelfth. The Chinese played it, and many a famous ruler among the Arabs is known to have been fond of it—Saladin, for instance, and his predecessor, Nuruddin, who even played by lamp-light, which was felt by the pious to show an excessive devotion to a mere game. Haroun Al-Rashid is also known to have played. There appears to have been at one time an Amir at the Court of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt called the Jukandar, which we may perhaps translate "Lord High Polo-Stick."

INDIA: EARLY POLO FROM THE MAHABHARATA CONQUESTORS

though one of the latter was warned by an old viceroy not to let his soldiers on the Indian campaign drink wine or play *changan* (polo). Why polo should be thought wicked does not appear, and it certainly was popular enough in India till the end of the sixteenth century, after which the records cease. The great Akbar, who died in 1605, was extremely devoted to it, and like Nuruddin, played it even at night. Constantly he knew the game in the eighth century, if not before, and it flourished there for several hundred years. A historian of the twelfth century, in describing an accident which happened to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus at polo, gives the following account of the game:—A party of young men divide into two equal bands, and in a flat space which has been measured out purposely they cast a leather ball in size somewhat like an apple, and setting this in the middle as if it were a prize to be contended for, they rush into the contest at full speed, each grasping in his right hand a stick of moderate length which comes suddenly to a broad rounded end, the middle of which is closed by a network of dried catgut. Then each party strives who shall first send the ball beyond the goal planted conspicuously on the opposite side, for whenever the ball is struck by the netted sticks through the goal at either side that gives the victory to the other side. This is the kind of game evidently played by the Persians, and for a player must be continually throwing himself right back, or bending to one side or the other, as he turns his horse short or suddenly dashes off at speed, with such strokes and twists as are needed to follow up the ball.

It is that one thinks of as the original home of polo. The game appears to have died out there since the seventh century, but for twelve hundred years before that it was the favorite outdoor sport, the sport of Kings, and in all probability it was a Persian invention. Certainly it is the kind of game that one of the "horists" of nations might be expected to find out. It changed a good deal during its long popularity in Persia. In earlier times it was played with a stick shaped like a hockey stick, as indeed was the case on the first introduction of the game into England. Illustrations in manuscripts of the sixteenth century, however, show sticks with a curved cross-piece, like that now familiar. By that date, too, the field was of the same size, 300 by 170 yards, as the usual English polo ground. The Persian called the polo-stick *changan* and the ball *guy*, and *changan* was also the name of the game.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ASAMA.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR OTHER VICTIMS.

A Nagano dispatch states that on the news of the tragic disaster on Mount Asama, already reported in our columns, twenty foreigners at Karuizawa formed a rescue corps, and together with several doctors proceeded to Katsukaka, where the injured were taken care of. One foreigner, the Rev. John Hall, and two Japanese were killed, one foreigner and five Japanese were severely injured, while seven foreigners and 20 Japanese received slight injuries.

It was reported that several others, killed or injured, were remaining at the top of the mountain, and a party of 20 foremen, led by a policeman, was sent up to the summit by the Komoro police on the night of the 15th instant. The party reached the summit at seven o'clock next morning, and searched for three hours, but found no trace of any other victims, alive or dead. The body of a woman was found just below the edge of the crater, where it had been lying apparently for about three weeks. The party brought down the telescope and other property left at the top by the foreigners in their hurried flight from the crater. On the way down the rescue party had some difficulty in making progress, owing to showers of rain and ash, and one of the men fainted from exhaustion.

The Rev. T. Roseberry Good, Pastor of Yokohama Union Church, who is spending his vacation at Karuizawa, sends the *Japan Chronicle* the following account of the disaster, this being dispatched on Tuesday at 3.30 p.m.:

This morning, about nine o'clock, the visitors to Karuizawa were startled by a report of several eruptions had taken place from Asama-yama, and some of the parties who started out to climb the mountain last night were in danger. More than one explosion had made itself evident during the early hours of the morning. The first just before four o'clock, another about five, and a third about six, while at nine o'clock another large column of smoke was seen ascending from the crater. There was but little noise, and as Asama has been rather active for the greater part of the season, nobody paid any particular attention to the outbursts. About nine o'clock, however, Mr. Willis, of Yokohama, arrived at the Karuizawa Hotel in a condition of exhaustion. He had run the greater part of the way from the mountain to report that some of the parties from Karuizawa had been injured, and to seek for help.

Mr. Willis was so exhausted that he collapsed almost as soon as he reached his room, and was only able to give a partial account of the actual conditions. He reported, however, that the Rev. John Hall, of Osaka, was seriously injured in the legs; that a lady in the party, Miss Anna Tripler, was struck in the head, and one Japanese was probably fatally injured, while several others, both foreigners and Japanese, were suffering from bruises and burns, and were in a dangerous condition. At once a rescue party started out, accompanied by Dr. McCloy, of Tokyo, and Dr. Schwartz, of Yokohama, with fresh horses, blankets, and medical supplies.

The excitement soon spread over the little village, and the most conflicting reports were in the air.

About 1.30 Mr. H. H. Hoekje arrived in a badly battered condition. He had been struck square in the face by a red-hot boulder, and was badly cut and burned about the head and face. He reported that after he was struck he had been dazed, and realizing that he was not in a condition to render any help, he managed to struggle down the mountain and get a horse, and then hurried to Karuizawa to give the alarm. About an hour later Mr. Sammons, of the Standard Oil Co., arrived, and gave a graphic account of the experiences of the party. He was suffering from a sprained knee, but otherwise escaped with a severe shaking. He said that the party were near the mouth of the crater, taking breakfast, about five o'clock, when a terrific explosion took place. There was a tremendous shooting of steam—like the blowing off of twenty locomotives—and then red-hot stones of all sizes began to fly. Everybody took to their heels, and ran in all directions. Mr. Sammons ran in the direction of the second crater, and was suddenly aware that a red-hot boulder, broad high, had struck about ten feet away. He stopped, dazed, unable to move, and then, on looking round, he felt as if he were almost on a battlefield. Men were lying prostrate everywhere, either struck by the flying boulders or stumbling over the stones in the mad rush for safety. One Japanese was killed outright, two others were fatally injured, while a fourth was in a precarious condition. Miss Anna Tripler was lying helpless on some burning rocks, but, almost immediately afterwards two foreigners had rushed to her assistance, and they, with Mr. Sammons, carried her down the mountain. She had received two deep wounds and had evidently sprained her ankle and right shoulder, but otherwise did not seem to be so seriously hurt. The Rev. John Hall, of Osaka, however, was in a terrible condition. Both his legs were crushed and burned. Apparently he had been struck by some heavy boulder, and was quite helpless. Moreover, there were no foreigners capable of rendering any effective assistance. Dr. Morrison, who was with the party, was fortunately unhurt, and stayed with Mr. Hall, but all he had by way of remedies was a small flask of brandy. No water was obtainable for love or money. The Japanese coolies had fled panic-stricken, and refused to re-ascend the mountain for any consideration whatever. The foreigners were virtually all injured, and the best that could be done was to endeavour to get them down Karuizawa.

Mr. Sammons brought Miss Tripler to Karuizawa, accompanied by a son of Mr. Grimmesey, arriving at Mr. Grimmesey's home about 12.50. A doctor was summoned at once, and it is hoped Miss Tripler's injuries will not be found more serious than a sprained ankle, a sprained shoulder and a slight cut in the head. Of course, she is suffering from the nervous reaction, but probably a few days' quiet will remedy that. At half-past eight (8.30 p.m.) it is credibly reported that at least three Japanese have lost their lives, and a fourth is probably fatally injured.

"Grave anxiety is felt about Mr. Hall. He is a strong, athletic young fellow, about 30, but his injuries are quite serious, and no help could reach him until the rescue party could arrive from Karuizawa, which would probably not be before one o'clock. The whole community is moved with a sense of sympathy towards Mr. Hall and his family, for he is one of the best beloved men in the whole mountain field of Japan. It would be a relief to hear that his condition is more favourable than there seems reason to fear it is at present. The Rev. Mr. Detweiler is suffering from a sprained ankle, and other foreigners have received slight bruises and burns, but it is not believed any others have suffered seriously.

"The sad occurrences have cast a gloom over the Summer colony, but like most villages it has its brighter side, and that is shown in the splendid spirit of sacrifice spontaneously displayed by the ready volunteers who, at a moment's notice, and without hesitation, started off to render such help as can be given to those who were hurt.

There are also other influences at work, the effect of which cannot easily be estimated, as for instance—

1. The possible future tendency of labour, both individually and collectively, through legislation, to strive after shorter working hours, greater leisure, rather than compete for any added surplus of divisible world wealth.

2. The opportunities now afforded for the acquisition of higher education, which may, by increasing the supply of management capacity, tend to decrease its earnings in proportion to those of labour.

3. The burden of wealth-consuming organisations of a military and official character, a subject which has been already adequately dealt with in our columns—Yours faithfully,

J. WALKER COLLISON.
Orton, Birkenhead, June 10th.

VICTOR GRAMOPHONES

\$25 to \$135.

VICTROLA X \$175

VICTROLA IX \$115

ROBINSONS.

who were hurt. "The time of testing shows human nature to be a pretty fine thing after all." As reported in a recent telegram, the Rev. Mr. Hall succumbed to his injuries. Mrs. Hall is a daughter of the late Professor Wyckoff, well-known in Yokohama. She is left with a family of four children, the youngest being but a few weeks old.

HAS THE TRADE BOOM PASSED ITS ZENITH?

The following interesting letter on this subject is reproduced from *The Economist*.—The above interesting question is raised in the course of your comments upon the setback shown by your Index Number for May, whilst you also remark upon the fact that good trade in this country has been accompanied by bad trade in America. In discussing the question of the continuance or slackening of the present activity, it seems necessary to state the conditions essential to a trade boom—a world-wide trade boom—in order to arrive at some basis for a comparison with existing conditions. A world-over trade boom is engendered primarily by an expansion of world production over world consumption, thus increasing the sum total of world wealth. Its operation trickles through an infinite variety of economic channels, governed by varying sets of conditions, but, speaking broadly, the successive phases are increasing stocks of raw products, a lowering of the cost of living, an urgent demand for the requisite labour to deal with the rising volume of merchandise, means this higher world-over wages, and greater spending power. Each would appear to be the natural course of any sound trade boom.

It is worthy these considerations to the present conditions, we find that for some years a relative shortage of supply of raw materials has stimulated immense activity at the world's margins of cultivation. At these points profits and wages have been greatest, consequently labour and capital have flowed thither. As a result, our own country, which has specialised more than any other in secondary work—manufacture and distribution—has passed through a series of lean years, and both wages and profits have suffered. The relative decline in wages (the actual decline is not so apparent as would otherwise be the case owing to the operation of other causes which need not be considered here), coupled with improved methods and machinery brought about by the stimulating influence of poor trade, placed in a position to compete successfully with the United States, their industrial conditions having suffered partly from the domination of the raw product expansion, and still more so from the operation of their Protectionist policy, which has loosened their grip upon the industrial markets of the world.

When, therefore, the wealth created by the development of new territories has enabled the populations engaged in their exploitation to add to their standard of luxury and living, the wars of commerce that followed have rolled back naturally to the centre which, having suffered the most, has for that very reason been rendered readily responsive to the setting-in of any increased industrial demand. This appears to be the phase through which we are passing—a sectional trade boom, merely a reflex of the stimulus given to trade by the opening up of new channels of supply, and it is the partial character of this boom that accounts for its localised operation, and for the unusual accompaniment of easy money conditions.

The real trade boom has still to come; we can as yet hardly have rasped more than the first fruits of the increased areas put under cultivation. As the accumulation of stocks of raw products lowers the cost of prime necessities, the great industrial and labour classes should begin to feel the influence of a lower living-cost upon their spending power. It is here that the trade boom should have its origin—in the greater prosperity of the many, labour is compelled to advance prices, thus adding fuel to the trade boom fire. Then comes the natural sequence—consumption begins to overtake production, prices of necessities join in the advance, and thus a restrictive influence, destined ultimately to check the boom, makes itself felt.

So much depends, however, upon the world's harvests that one dare not carry theory further than to suggest that, allowing for average probabilities, it would seem that your Index Number should show a gradually falling tendency in raw products, followed later by a rising tendency in manufactured goods, qualified, however, by the degree in which the price of the raw article is the chief factor in determining the price of the finished product. In other words, the assumption is that the swing of the pendulum in stimulating raw production has gone far enough, and that the industrial markets, which have, perforce, to wait upon the raw material, will now have their turn, though the ease with which industrial production can be increased, and the slow process of adding to raw production, makes it an unsafe subject upon which to dogmatise.

There are also other influences at work, the effect of which cannot easily be estimated, as for instance—

1. The possible future tendency of labour, both individually and collectively, through legislation, to strive after shorter working hours, greater leisure, rather than compete for any added surplus of divisible world wealth.

2. The opportunities now afforded for the acquisition of higher education, which may, by increasing the supply of management capacity, tend to decrease its earnings in proportion to those of labour.

3. The burden of wealth-consuming organisations of a military and official character, a subject which has been already adequately dealt with in our columns—Yours faithfully,

J. WALKER COLLISON.
Orton, Birkenhead, June 10th.



VAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF

IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

When on the Sick-list

a man's usefulness and enjoyment of life are about nil. He feels perhaps a burden to himself and a trouble to others. The cheerfulness natural to him is sadly overcast by the depression caused by continual indisposition. The sun of Good Health lies behind a black cloud, and before the warm rays can again rejoice him, that cloud must be dispersed. If such is your experience you should

Take

steps to ensure an immediate return of health and strength. This means that you should put your digestive organs in perfect order—cleanse the liver—regulate the bowels and kidneys—purify the blood—tone up the nervous system. To effect this thoroughly and completely you should put yourself through a course of that medicine which has proved of such exceptional value in so many cases—namely

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d. (6 pills), 1s. 6d. (12 pills) and 2s. 6d. (24 pills).

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

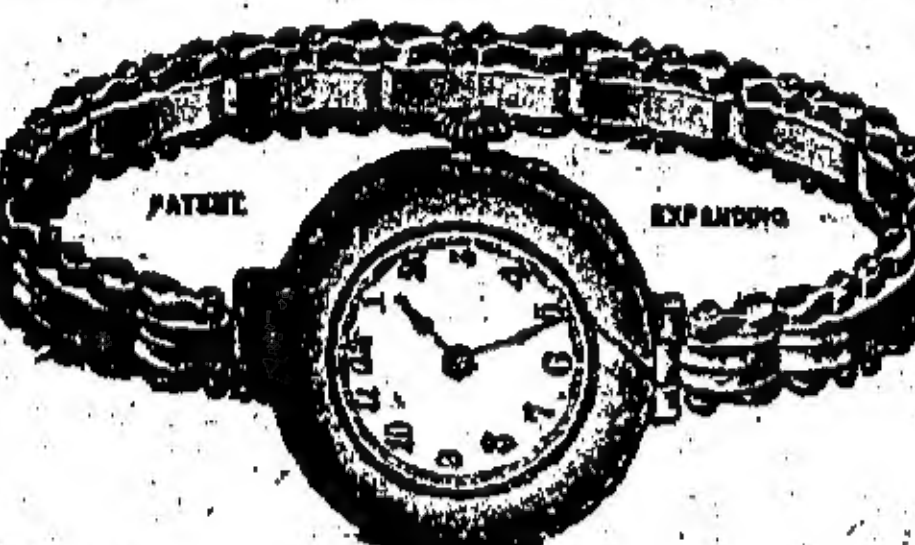
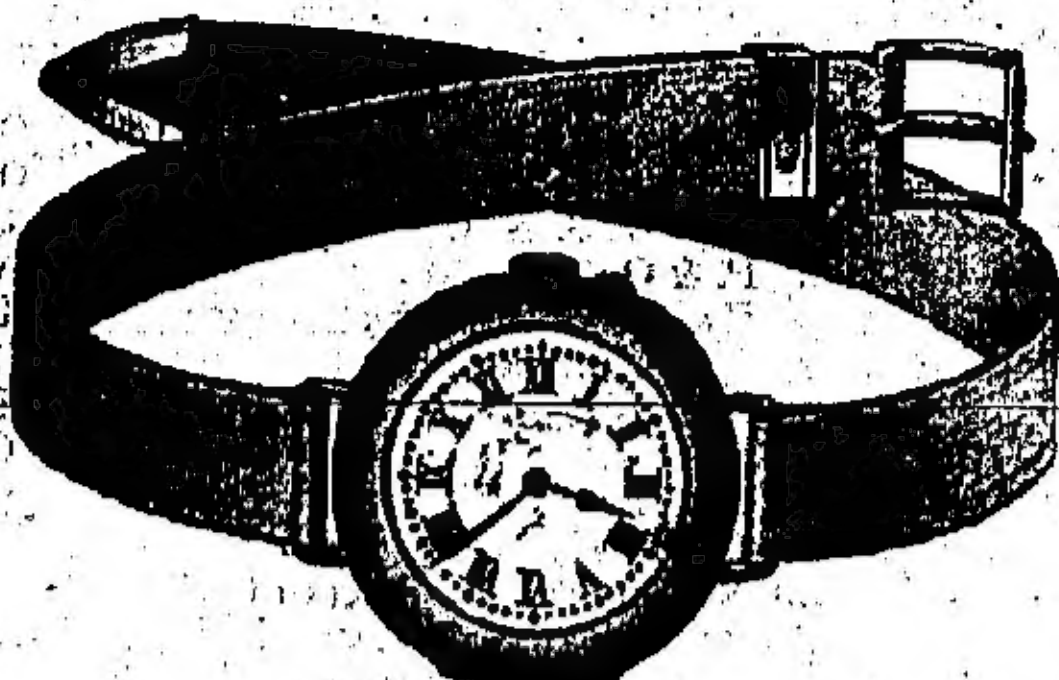


Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies. Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

"THE GOLDSMITHS,"
139 & 141, REGENT ST.,
LONDON, W.
Telegraphic and Cable Address:
"Wiltsall, London." Telephone: 3011 Central.

**Wilson & Gill's Expanding Watch
Bracelets and Wristlet Watches
with reliable Lever Movements.**



Keyless Lever Wristlet Watch, with Leather Strap.			
In Gun-metal Cases ...	Lady's size, ...	21	10s.
"	Gent's "	22	
In Silver Cases ...	Lady's size, ...	23	
"	Gent's "	22	10s.
In 18-ct. Gold Cases ...	Lady's size, ...	24	5s.
"	Gent's "	27	10s.

9-ct. Watch with 9-ct. Band ... \$27

POSTAGE FREE ON ALL ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY ILLUSTRATED ABOVE

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE Steamship
"ROSERIC."
Will be despatched for the above Ports on
FRIDAY, the 15th September.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1911. [1059]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA and YOKOHAMA.	DELTA	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	31st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	14th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP	ARADIA	2nd Sept.	Sea Special Advertisement.
via SINGAPORE, PE, NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	Capt. S. Barcham	2nd Sept.	Freight only.
SOCOTRA	Capt. G. J. Goldwell	6th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SARDINIA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	20th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th Aug. M. Night.	
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KASHING"	On 27th Aug. D. Light.	
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 29th Aug. 8 A.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.	
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 31st Aug. 4 P.M.	
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 1st Sept. 4 P.M.	

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "HENAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES: SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

[10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Aug. 2 P.M.	
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU, WEI-HAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 27th Aug. D. Light.	
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Aug. Noon.	
SHANGHAI, KOREA & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st Sept. Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 2nd Sept. Noon.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 2nd Sept. 2 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUESANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British

Ports also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean

Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
FOR SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA:			
S.S. RHEINFELS	23th Aug.		
S.S. SUEVIA	6th Sept.		
S.S. SENEAMBIA	20th Sept.		
S.S. BAYERN	6th Oct.		
S.S. ARCADIA	18th Oct.		
S.S. SLAVONIA	3rd Nov.		
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Nov.		
S.S. SUEZIA	2nd Dec.		

HOMeward.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. SILEZIA 25th Aug.

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:

S.S. BRISGAVIA 26th Aug.

FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:

S.S. AMBRIA 31st Aug.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. ALESIA 15th Sept.

FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:

S.S. PREUSSEN 22nd Sept.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:

S.S. RHEINFELS 29th Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

[12]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 29th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIFANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.

Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, CHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, at NOON.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th February, at Noon.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 14th October, at NOON.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

To LONDON £71.10.0.

To VALPARAISO Yen 570.00.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN PORTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU," "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Record Speed 21 1/2 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest

and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points

in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,

Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVE
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED. DAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVE
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Aug., at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED. DAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—

1st CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL, MANAGER

772-778

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screw.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON \$71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"HIDANO MARU"	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"KAMO MARU"	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"KAMAKURA MARU"	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TAMBA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOREA	"YAWATA MARU"	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOREA and YOKOHAMA	"BOMBAY MARU"	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug.
KOREA and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU"	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and Shimizu	"AKI MARU"	7,000	THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"HAKATA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Sept.

Omitting Keelung and Shimizu. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

KOBE AND CALCUTTA.

Regular Service (once in every 18 days) from KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

The First Steamer to sail from Hongkong:—

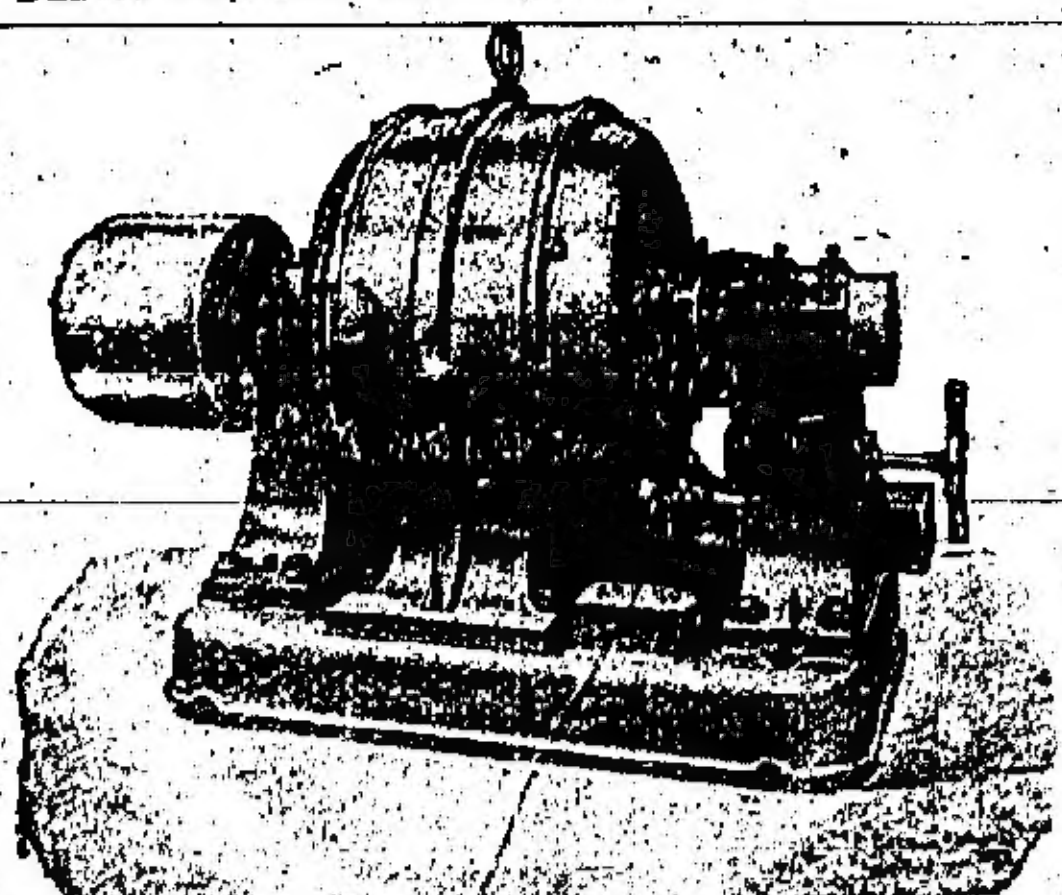
"JINSEN MARU," TONS 3,782, ON SEPTEMBER 26TH.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.



Titan BERGERHOF RHL.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG - R



MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
**MACHINES
AND
PRESSES**
FOR
**PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.**

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

Hoehle

Extra Dry

6601 american

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The S.S. Chinkua, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 27th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Nippon	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Siberia	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Phuquang	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Typhoon	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Iloilo	Tadunco	Saturday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Loongang	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Sui Tai	Saturday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Kashang	Saturday, 26th, 5.01 P.M.
Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang	Chongking	Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Linan	Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Daigi Maru	Registration, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Singap	Letters, 6.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Singap	Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chongking	Monday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Catherine Appear	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.		
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.	Tourane	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Haian	Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Taming	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Shantung	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Hirano Maru	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Nikko Maru	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Zoffro	Wednesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Chinkua	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Namsang	Thursday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Yavata Maru	Friday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	China	Friday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Dunedin, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Haian	Friday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kweichow	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fookang	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.	China	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Haian	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
	Kweichow	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
	Fookang	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 24th.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	19 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	19 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	19 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	19 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	19 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	19 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	183 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	87 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	87 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HATYONG—	
On demand	11 1/2 pm.
ON RANGOON—	
On demand	11 1/2 pm.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tact	\$57.80
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese, 20 cents pieces	\$6.70 discount
Chinese, 10 " "	\$7.15 " "
Hongkong, 20 " "	\$6.33 " "
Hongkong, 10 " "	\$6.94 " "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 24th, 1911.

Stocks.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$887 1/2, x div.
China Bank Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$285 10/- x div.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$9, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.60, sellers
China Insurance Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, buyers
CORPORATIONS—				
Euro Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 87.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 42 1/2
Leun-Kang-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49 1/2, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51 1/2
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$8, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.90, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$2.70
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50 1/2	all	\$11 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50 1/2	all	\$25 3/4
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	\$11
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$175, x div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCES—				
Canal Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$210, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$124, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$35 1/2	all	\$35 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$350, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 168, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$810, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$215, @ Ex 73.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$101, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$27, sal. & bu.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 90 1/2
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, sal. & bu.
MINEING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	230,000	\$10	all	\$24, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$12
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$110, buyers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$33, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$67 1/2, @ Ex 17.6
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	250,000 def.	\$1	all	\$79 1/2, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$4 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fdr.	\$10	all	\$300
RUBBER—				
Para Rubber in London				4/9 per lb., sellers.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

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TO-DAY

9.15 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.
9.15 P.M.—Frank Fells Circus at the Victoria
Skating Rink.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 26th August—Fourth Gymkhana
Meeting at Happy Valley, 3.30 P.M.
Monday, 28th August—Auction of Crown Land
at Conduit Road, by Public Works Dept.
3 P.M.
Wednesday, 30th August—Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf
Club, at Club House, Happy Valley, 6.30 P.M.
Saturday, 2nd Sept.—Grand Promenade Charity
Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground,
9.15 P.M.

OPIUM.

August 15th

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,700/2,750 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,770/2,800 "
Malwa Older	\$2,850/2,900 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,950/3,000 "
Patna fine quality	\$1,500 "
Patna extra fine	\$2,450 "
Patna New	\$2,850 per chest.
Patna Old	\$2,750 "
Banars New	\$2,750 "
Banars Old	\$2,675 "

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